THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Polite Literature, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. XXIII.--NEW SERIES. UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1892. NUMBER 3.

There is one form of literature of which womankind appears never to tire, maintaines the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and that is the cookery book. The supply seems literally unending. It is curious to know that under the ocean of culinary instruction the difficulty of procuring adequate cooks seems to be steadily growing. Four new cookey books have just been laid before a hungry public.

The United States has made another contribution to the advancement of industry and with it the cause of civilization, observes the Chicago *Times*, with pride. The nation that gave to the world the cotton-gin, the sewing-machine, and the telephone scores another triumph in the application of mechanical skill to a great and useful purpose. The biggest lathe in the world has just been completed at Watervliet, N. Y., and will be used in turning steel guns for the navy.

The floral display at the World's Fair will be something perhaps without parallel in beauty and variety, opines the New York *Post*, if Mr. Thorpe, Chief of the Bureau of Floriculture, is successful in his mission to the East. He hopes to obtain the consent of Messrs. George W. Childs, Walter Honeywell, Erastus Corning, Robert Garrett, J. R. Colgate, Jay Gould, and ex-Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, to lend some of their rarest plants and exotics to the Exposition Company. Mr. Gould will be asked, or has already been asked, to contribute giant palms; Mr. Honeywell, East Indian plants; Mr. Childs, the historical palms that were on exhibition at the Centennial; ex-Governor Ames, ornamental foliage plants; Mr. Colgate, sage palms, of which he has a fine collection; and Mr. Robert Garrett, some specimens from his conservatory at Baltimore. Mrs. Stevens of Castle Point will be asked to contribute a number of tropical plants. Mr. Corning is said to possess a small plantation of Japanese bamboos under glass, and he will be expected to show his patriotism by parting with some of these treasures.

Captain J. H. Dorst, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, who was on duty during the past summer in Sequoia Park, [illegible] National reservation, furnishes [illegible] description of it. The [illegible] is a track of rough forest land [illegible] the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in [illegible] County, Cal. The Captain's principal duties were to stop the depredations of timber thieves, trespassing, hunting and fishing. He says that Sequoia Park contains some of the largest trees in the world. In one grove, in which every tree was a giant, he made the following measurements: One tree was ninety-seven feet around the trunk, another was eighty-seven around the trunk at a distance of ten feet from the ground, and was 280 feet high, and hundreds of trees were twenty-five to thirty feet in circumference. The forest is almost inaccessible except to the most hardy mountaineer. Two trails penetrate it—one whose windings seem to be interminable, and the other so steep that as it approaches the forest it rises 4500 feet in a mile and a half. Captain Dorst found a little way inside the boundary of the park a sawmill which was being operated by a man named Barnhard, who claimed that he had taken up a homestead tract of 160 acres prior to the time the land was reserved by the Government. Secretary Noble has allowed Barnhard to stay.

Says the St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* When, at the close of the war, we found ourselves burdened with a National debt of $3,000,000,000, with State and municipal obligations to the amount of $400,000,000, it looked as if we had taken on our shoulders all we could carry, and that part of it might as well be repudiated at once. But some of our sister Republics of South America are exhibiting a capacity in this field that surpasses anything we ever dreamed of in our most extravagant humor. When our National debt was $3,000,000,000 we had a population of 30,000,000 to stand under it, and this made it only $100 per capita; and by persisting in the National policy of reduction, we have paid off about two-thirds of the debt, so that the remainder, divided among a population of 65,000,000, is now only $30 per capita. The Argentine Republic, with a population of 4,000,000, has a National and provincial debt of nearly $800,000,000—$200 a head—and it takes all the gold that can be collected through the Customs Department to pay the interest on what is called the foreign part of it. Uruguay, a small Republic adjoining, with a population about one-[illegible] as large as that of Missouri, has a debt of over $100,000,000—$133 a head. Brazil has a population of 14,000,000 and a per capita indebtedness of $60 a head. Chili, with a population less than that of Illinois, has a debt of $118,000,000. And several of these South American countries are threatened with revolutions, or have just emerged from wars that will largely increase their burdens.

THE SOUTH IN 1891.

A Year's Progress in Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

Activity in Every Branch of Manufacturing and Mining. A Period of Notable Achievements Along All Lines.

The year 1891 has been one of the most trying periods through which the financial, commercial, agricultural and industrial interests of this country have ever been called upon to pass. The great financial crisis resulting from the Baring collapse in November, 1890, overshadowed everything in the beginning of the year, and the last twelve months have been a striking illustration of the ability of this country to recover from a heavy blow to its financial and commercial interests. The great resources of this country have been fully equal to the emergency, and the advent of the year 1892 finds us in a prosperous condition, with all our industries in a state of great activity. Unlike the great panics of 1873 and 1884, the crisis of 1890-91 was due entirely to outside causes, and not to conditions created in this country England, by ill advised speculative ventures, precipitated the trouble and in the emergency the United States was called upon to right matters. The necessities of the case caused a severe drain upon the financial resources of this country, but the equilibrium has been once more restored, with comparatively little injury to our financial and commercial interests.

The past year has been a period of slow recovery from the great blow, but the recovery has been steady, continuous and thorough, and the opening of another year brings prospects of the brightest character. Nature has come nobly to the aid of this country with bountiful crops of every kind, ample enough not only to meet all requirements of home consumption, but also to supply the deficiencies existing in other sections of the world. The last half of the year has been especially a period of activity and prosperity in nearly every line of business, and the growth of the trade shows how fully and how rapidly the recovery has taken place.

Between the beginning and the end of the past year there have been trying periods in every section of the country. Speculative ventures of many kinds have collapsed, business enterprises without sufficient capital have been forced to suspend and unsound banks have been toppled over All of this has had a beneficial effect upon the country at large, and business interests are to-day in a more healthy condition than they were twelve months ago. There has been a general clearing of the business atmosphere, and sound concerns can now breathe more freely.

It has been especially interesting to note the manner and locations in which the reaction from the crisis of a year ago has manifested itself, and here again the South has cause for satisfaction. There have been many large failures in business the past year, and the aggregate of liabilities has been unusually heavy, but the disastrous failures have been confined almost exclusively to the older financial centers of the North. The reactionary influences were severely felt in some parts of the West, where there had been widespread collapse of speculative ventures, but fortunately the enormous grain crops have again brought prosperity to that section. The failures in the South have been limited mainly to a comparatively few small concerns of insecure footing and limited means. None of the more important interests in the South have met with disaster, and we believe that any well-informed and unprejudiced observer will admit that the South has stood the strain of the past year in a phenomenal manner. In view of the great proportion of new establishments in the South it would not have been surprising if many of them had collapsed under the pressure that has overthrown so many large and long-established firms in other sections of the country, and the fact that such has not been the case is the best possible evidence of the stability of the South.

The South has not only held its own against tremendous odds in 1891, but it has made a record of substantial progress which, in many respects, has never been equalled in the most prosperous years. Nature has been especially generous to the South. The cotton crop of 1890-91 surpassed all records, and that of 1891-92 will not fall far short. There has been an enormous increase in the yield of wheat and corn, the sugar crop has distanced previous records and the minor crops have been bountiful beyond all expectation. The South has given more liberally of its products to the world than in former years, as is indicated by the great activity at the seaports. In the development of mineral resources and the establishment of dependent industries there has been great progress, and it is gratifying to note that what has been done in the past year has been done well, and with a view to permanance and profit. There has been less of the speculative spirit and more of sound business principles than ever before, and what has been done in the establishment of new industries in the past year will tell powerfully in the future of the South. The year 1891 has not been a year of uninterrupted prosperity for any section of the country, but it has resulted in immeasurable benefit to the South. During 1891 the South completed 28 blast furnaces, 10 rolling mills, 1 Bessemer steel rail mill in Maryland and 1 Bessemer plant in Kentucky, and nearly finished 2 cotton tie mills and 1 tinplate mill, and is about ready to commence building another tinplate and steel mill. Its production of pig iron was 1,900,000 tons, and of coal 23,000,000 tons. The assessed value of property increased to $4,800,000,000, a gain of 320,000,000 over 1890, and of $1,900,000,000 over 1880. The corn crop was the largest ever produced, being about 568,000,000 bushels, a gain of 117,000,000 bushels over 1890, while the gain in wheat was 16,000,000 bushels. The foreign trade of 1890 was the largest the South ever had, the total value of the exports for the 11 months ended November 30 having been $296,500,000, an increase of 28,000,000 over the corresponding time of 1890. The imports of Southern ports for the same period showed an increase of $9,000,000, although the total imports for the whole country declined about $4,000,000, or a net decline outside of the South of $13,000,000 In November the exports from the entire country were valued at $110,000,000, and of this amount nearly one-half, or $53,300,000, was from Southern ports.

LIGHT BREAKS ON THE FARMERS.

New Methods and New Crops Engage The Attention of Darlington Planters.

DARLINGTON, S. C.—The farmers are beginning to make inquiries concering the advances for the year, but the applications are not very numerous yet. Credit will be harder to get than for many years past, and it is difficult to say what arrangements some will be able to make who will absolutely require advances to make their crop on. If they are reasonably sure of making a certain number of bales of cotton the merchants will have no reasonable certainty of what the market price of cotton will be, and in the present condition of affairs it is safe to say that advances will be hard to get. The farmers show a decided inclination to reduce the acreage of cotton, but no plan of action has yet been decided on. The idea has been formally and informally discussed, and if any plan for concert of action can be arranged the cotton acreage will be very decidedly reduced. It will be reduced whether a definite plan be settled or not, as the farmers all show a decided purpose to plant less cotton than ever before.

Tobacco will be very largely planted, and, as the cultivation of this crop is no longer an experiment, but on established success, we confidently expect this valuable plant to become one of our staple [illegible] Sugar cane is now a very important crop with our farmers, and the acreage is increasing yearly. Small grain crops are planted more largely every year, and some enterprising and progressive farmers are seriously considering the advisability of planting broom corn. The News and Courier gave valuation information concering the cultivation of tobacco, and the recent articles recommending the culture of broom corn, and the figures given, are attracting the attention of our thoughtful planters.

Truck farming has become more of a business since the establishment of the Champion Canning Company, and one very large truck farm will be planted this year, the land being situated very near the Champion Canning Company's works and also convenient to the shipping facilities of the Charleston, Sumpter and Northern road.

ANDERSON'S SEVEN WIVES.

His Brilliant Matrimonial Career Receives a Sudden Check.

CLEVELAND, O.—The day after Christmas John Anderson of St. Louis deserted his wife in this city, after taking the sum of $1,200 that was sewed up in her skirt. It was their wedding trip, and the bride had formerly been Mrs. Ellen Purcell, of St. Louis.

Anderson departed for the East at once, but was intercepted at Albany and returned to Cleveland under arrest. While on his way to Albany he sent a telegraph money order to 120 Concord street, Boston, Mass., and it was subsequently learned that he had a wife residing there.

As soon as the news of his arrest was made public other wives began to be heard from. Number 1 married John at San Miguel, Cal., and now resides at San Jose. Number 2 is a Danish woman who became Mrs. Anderson at Cherokee, Iowa, and was robbed and deserted at Omaha, and is again a resident of Cherokee.

Number three is living at 129 Concord street, Boston. She was married at Hoboken, and is the mother of an infant two weeks old. Number 4 resides at Kansas City. Number 5 wedded Anderson in Illinois, and is now a resident of Chicago. Number 6 was heard from in the person of Mrs. L. D. Madson, of Elmira, N. Y., who has had the same experience with Anderson as all the others. Number 7 is Mrs Purcell, who is this city.

In each case Anderson got all his victim's money, lived with her for a time, and then deserted her. He is now under indictment here for departing with Mrs. Purcell's $1,200. The police are of the opinion that all the returns from his wives are not yet on. He is cheerful and quite contented to be in the county jail away from his numerous wives.

THE MINERS WILL SHOOT.

The Tennessee Difficulty Approaching Another Crisis, and the Troops Are Uneasy.

NASHVILLE, TENN., [Special.]—Another outbreak is expected every moment in the Coal Creek, region. The following has been circulated among the miners to rouse them to action:

"The convicts shall never gain a foothold here again. Our prayer must be: 'Blessings on our people and destruction to the convicts, the lessees, and the State militia.' We must act with prudence and give tit for tat. No matter what comes, death, destruction, or anarchy, we must stand together. One hundered and sixty-seven men think they may intimidate us. Shall we endure it? Never. The time to strike once more for our families and homes is almost at hand."

To-day, when a United States flag was put up, the troops cheered it, but a miner yelled in derision, "It won't stay there long; we'll shoot it down, and you with it." The miners come about the camps and watch the soldiers standing about in knots and examine their positions. The trouble is bound to come inside of a week, and there will be bloodshed. Eugene Merrill, the leader of the miners, has issued a proclamation calling for a meeting. After that the outbreak is expected, and the State troops are preparing for it.

The cost per family of food in the United States is $243.65 a year, against $122 52 in Europe.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.

This is one of the best ways of cooking parsnips: Scrape, and if large, cut them; put them into well salted boiling water and boil until tender; then mash them, adding to four or five parsnips a heaping teaspoonful of flour, one or two eggs well beaten, pepper and salt to taste. Form the mixture into small cakes three-quarters of an inch thick and two and a half in diameter and fry them on both sides to a delicate brown in a little hot butter.—*St. Louis Republic.*

DAINTY SANDWICHES.

Ham sandwiches dainty enough to set before the Queen are made as follows: Pound or chop together the yolks of two hard boiled eggs with six ounces of cooked ham, a dust of cayenne, and six ounces of butter, rub it all through a sieve or fine colander, and spread on very thin slices of rusk bread a day old. After spreading roll the slices up, placing the ends a little to make them hold in shape, and pile lightly on a folded napkin. A few drops of carmine in mixture before rolling give an appetizing "pinkiness" to the ham.—*New York Times.*

STUFFED CABBAGE.

The following is an excellent way to cook cabbage: Choose a firm, nice cabbage, pick off the outlaying leaves and plunge the cabbage into boiling water, pressing it down in the centre to allow the water to penetrate and loosen the leaves. Then place the cabbage on a meat board and open each leaf gently until you reach the centre, out of which cut a piece the size of an egg. Fill this space where you have cut out the heart with a mixture of minced cold meat or chicken, chopped bacon and two well-beaten eggs; bring the nearest leaves well over [illegible] each space between the leaves, with a thin layer of the mince, bringing each leaf back as nearly as possible to its original place. Lay two strips of bacon sidewise over the cabbage and tie it all around with thick thread so it cannot fall to pieces. Make a nice brown gravy and pour over the cabbage; in this simmer the cabbage gently for four hours —*Brooklyn Citizen.*

A PINK PUDDING.

A woman whose experiments in cooking are usually successful ones has evolved a pink pudding that is the envy of her friends. It may look like flummers, but it has only to be tasted to be found as delicious as it looks. To make the pudding, whip enough sweet cream to make a quart. Put the cream where it will keep cold, and dissolve an ounce of isinglass, first stirring it in a cup of cold water and then heating it just to the boiling-point, where it is to be kept until dissolved. It must not be boiled. Add to the whipped cream enough liquid cochineal to color it a pale rose color; add five tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a saltspoonful of salt, and beat thoroughly. Set the cream in a pan of ice and beat in the isinglass when it is nearly cold. When it has begun to thicken turn into a mold. Serve on a low flat dish of glass, and pour about it whipped cream. Candied rose leaves are sometimes used to decorate the pudding and cream. Gelatine may be used to thicken the jelly.—*New York Post.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An oyster is the best bait for a rat-trap.

A grain of salt will often make cream whip.

Salt added to cooked fruit, especially in pies, increases the flavor.

Nothing takes the soreness from bruises and sprains as quickly as alcohol.

[illegible] kid gloves, worn when ironing, save many callous places on one's hands.

Never iron black cotton stockings, as the heat fades them rapidly. Dry them in the shade.

If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains ammonia will usually restore the color.

See that the lamp wicks are turned down after trimming, else the lamps will be covered with oil.

Circles of felting, pinked or scalloped, are invaluable to put between choice china plates when piled in the closet.

To clear a stove of clinkers put a handful of salt into it during a hot fire. When cold remove the clinkers with a cold chisel.

Fine shavings from soft pine wood make a pleasant pillow. They have special curative virtues for coughs and lung troubles.

Remove ink stains from silver plated ware by rubbing them with a paste composed of chloride of lime and water, then wash and wipe dry.

Clean collars on woolen jackets, men's coats, etc., by sponging with ammonia and water, then with alcohol, then rub dry with a flannel cloth.

Copper kettles may be cleaned and polished by taking a lemon, cutting it in two; dip one of the pieces in salt and rub well over the copper.

To make burning fluid, take eight gallons of ninety-five per cent. alcohol, and add two gallons camphene, ten grains camphor, and ten to fifteen grains of nitre.

Hyposulphite of soda is recommended for cleaning tarnished silverware. It is applied simply with a cloth or brush dipped into a saturated solution of the salt, no powder of any kind being necessary. In two or three rubs all tarnishes are removed.

To make a very superior article of cologne, take one gallon of ninety per cent. alcohol, and add to it one ounce of the oil of bergamot, one ounce of the oil of orange, two drachms of the oil of cedrat, one drachm of the Oil of Neroli, and one drachm of the oil of rosemary. Mix well, and it is ready for use.

A SILVER BOMBSHELL.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Maintains that Free Silver Coinage is Already the Law of the Land.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, added a new feature to the silver question by the introduction of a resolution founded on the proposition that the holders of silver bullion are entitled under an existing law never repealed, so far as the Senator can ascertain, to the free coinage of silver. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, by the 14th section of an Act approved January 18, 1837, it is provided that gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of deposition;

And whereas, by Act approved January 28, 1878, entitled, "An Act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore the legal tender character," it is enacted "that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains Troy of standard silver as provided in the Act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be devices and subscriptions provided in said Act." Therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to make it the duty of the proper officers of the mint to receive and coin silver bullion for the benefit of depositors.

When asked what was the meaning of his resolution, Senator Stewart said: "It is provided in the Act of 1837 that gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositors There is no other mode or manner provided for coinage in that Act. The Bland Act of 1878 revives the [illegible] silver bullion for the benefit of depositors. The requirement that officers of the mint shall coin silver bullion for depositors as provided in the Act of 1837 is unequivocal. That Act makes it their duty to so. The Act of 1837 also prescribes devices and subscriptions to be impressed upon the silver dollar. The officers of the mint did not hesitate to follow that Act as to such devices and superscriptions. Why they have not received and coined silver as prescribed in the Act remains a mystery. The omission to enforce this provision of the law is unaccountable. It appears to have been overlooked by all parties. I myself have hesitated to call attention to this law, fearing that there might be some other provision repealing, suspending or qualifying it."

JEALOUS OF A TYPEWRITER.

Mrs. Lemon Pounded Miss Scanlan On the Head With An Umbrella.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Robert J. Lemon, bookkeeper in the office of the Memphis Barrel and Heading Company, incidentally spoke in complimentary terms of the typewriter in the office, Miss Mollie Scanlan, to Mrs. Lemon, the other evening. She jumped to the conclusion that her husband was infatuated with the typewriter, and the wife visited the office. Her husband, Miss Scanlan, A. K. Ward, secretary of the company, and a clerk, were all at work at their desks. Mrs. Lemon at once broke out in a tirade of abuse, accusing Miss Scanlan of trying to steal her husband's affections. "My God, Mollie, you will ruin me!" said the astonished husband. It chanced that both women bore the same name, and the wife shrieked out: "Which Mollie do you mean, your slave or your pet?"

Mr. Ward and the clerk got Mrs Lemon into the hall, and tried to persuade her she was entirely mistaken in her suspicions. Just then the spring lock clicked, and realizing that she was locked out and that her husband and the typewriter were alone inside the office Mrs. Lemon grew furious, and tried to break the door down. Mr. Ward then unlocked the door. The typewriter was found weeping bitterly, and Mr. Lemon was apologizing for his wife's unseemly conduct. Before she could be prevented Mrs. Lemon rushed at Miss Scanlan and dealt her several blows on the face, head, and shoulders with her umbrella She was removed from the office by force, but insisted that her husband should go with her. Miss Scanlan will give up her place.

Mrs. Von Phul Stole Diamonds.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A few days ago a well dressed woman called at the jewelry store of Scooler & Co. to look at some diamonds, representing herself as the niece of Mrs. C. A. Whitney, one of the wealthiest residents of New Orleans. The caller did not have the money to pay for the diamonds, and a clerk accompanied her home to get it. She went into Mrs. Whitney's, to show the diamonds to her aunt, she said, the clerk remaining outside. He waited for half an hour, and became alarmed He began to search, but the woman had mysteriously disappeared, and no one in the house could account for her. The police and the detective agencies have been on the alert ever since. She attempted to pawn some of the diamonds. The police were summoned, but again she mysteriously disappeared, leaving the diamonds behind. They were identified by Mr. Scooler. The police have arrested Mrs. Henry Von Phul as the thief, just as she was about to leave for Baton Rouge.

Several diamonds and other jewelry were pointed out by her in her house as those she had taken from stores. Mrs. Von Phul comes of one of the oldest and most highly respected creole families of the State. Her husband was formerly a rich sugar planter of Baton Rogue, and a son of a well-known St. Louis millionaire The family assert that Mrs. Von Phul is insane, and say that she was once in an insane asylum.

Two trains between Berlin and Potsdam had to stop in the woods between the two cities because the German Emperor was hunting across the track.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Hundred Men Killed and Many Wounded By a Gas Explosion.

Human Life Held Entirely Too Cheap By the Large Mining Corporations.

MCALISTER, MO., [Special.]—An appalling disaster occurred at 5 o'clock in the evening at mine No. 11 owned by the Osage Coal and Mining Co., at Krebsat, near here, in which two men were killed and many more wounded. At the time of the explosion there were 350 men in the shaft, most of whom were waiting for the cage to take them out. The foot of the shaft is one mass of dead bodies. Eighty-five men came out of an old entry and forty-two were saved by the shaft, most of whom are more or less burned or bruised.

The pay men had just changed off and reached the surface when a puff of smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of the shaft. Immediately after this a terrific report followed which could be heard for some distance in the surrounding country. The men who were around the mouth of the shaft knew instinctively what it meant and at once sounded an alarm.

A throng gathered at once, but there was nothing they could do to rescue the unfortunates. At daylight this morning ten dead bodies were carried to the surface. They were so badly bruised and blackened as to be scarcely recoguizable. The mouth of the pit is surrounded by a crowd of men, women and children, nearly all of whom have relatives in the mine. Their grief is pitiable, their prayers and cries are agonizing as they beseech the rescuing party to increase their efforts to save their loved ones.

It is believed that the explosion was caused by firing a shot when the mine [illegible]

A dispatch dated 10 o'clock this morning says the one hundred and forty miners had been rescued. The men were greatly exhausted and some of them were unconscious, but revived soon after reaching fresh air.

A later dispatch received at the office of the Osage Mining Company in St. Louis says that a hastily constructed cage has been placed in operation and the work of rescuing the entombed miners is being expediated as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

SHERMAN NOMINATED.

End of The Struggle Between The Republicans of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., [Special.]—The joint legislative caucus convened at 8 o'clock in the hall of the House of Representatives, Speaker Laylin presiding. The vast audience crowded the galleries, but they were cleared out after much trouble. The first division took place on a motion of the Foraker men for a secret ballot. After an hour's excited discussion the motion was defeated, and a substitute providing for an open ballot was adopted—47 to 44, three members not voting. Sherman, Foraker, McKinley and Foster were formally placed in nomination. The nominations of Sherman and Foraker were seconded by several gentlemen upon each side, and it was 10 o'clock before a ballot was reached.

Just before the ballot, a telegram from McKinley was received saying:

I have been advised that my name may be presented. Promptly withdraw it.

Upon the authority the chairman withdrew McKinley's name, but this action did not prevent Mr. Welch, who nominated him, from subsequently voting for his candidate. The result was: Sherman 53, Foraker 38, Foster 1, McKinley 1, and amid tremendnous applause Mr. Sherman was declared the nominee.

A QUINTUPLE LYNCHING.

Three Men and Two Women Hanged By a Mob in Alabama.

MOBILE, ALA.—News came in the night from Womack Hill, Ala., the scene of the recent Sims outrages and hanging, that Neil, a brother of Bob, two other men, and Laura and Beatrice Sims, two daughters of Bob, were on their way from Womack Hill, going in the direction of Lack, Miss., the rendezvous of the rest of the gang. They were met by a posse searching for Neil Sims, who is wanted for murder. It is said that Neil resisted arrest and was hanged and afterward shot, also that the rest of the party attempted to interfere in Neil's behalf and were strung up to an oak tree along the roadside, the women being among the number lynched. Great excitement is said to prevail.

Dashed to Death.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., [Special.]—While a freight train was making its way to Murphy, the engine became detached on a heavy grade about forty miles south of Asheville. The momentum it gained in flying down the mountain grades soon caused it to become unmanageable, and the engineer sat in his cab utterly powerless to do anything. He reversed the steam, and put on the breaks, which locked the great drivers and made them motionless, but still the massive weight of the engine made it slide down the iron track with a velocity seldom ever reached by the best runners on the best roads.

When the wild engine reached Dirkridge trestle, in its maddened fury, it left the track, leaped into space, and went flying into the gorge one hundred feet below. The engine was a total wreck; the machinery was broken, and the steam made it a fearful spectacle, while the bodies of four men, who went out on this fatal run, were being extricated from the mass of debris. The killed were: Sam Francis, engineer, of Asheville; Sam Arthur, fireman, Rufus Hemphill, and a colored man.

Old Soldiers Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Pascoe introduced a bill providing that survivors of the Florida and Senimole wars, who served 60 days, shall receive the same pensions as veterans of the Mexican war.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVI[illegible]

Cold Blasts From the North and Foreign News.

Some Interesting News Also From Our Southern States.

There are 169 Confederate flags in the collection of war relics at Washington.

Twenty-five thousand people turned out to the funeral of the dead firemen in Nashville.

Earthquake shocks were felt Wednesday at Verona, Illasi, Parma, Modena, Cinavari and Peschiera, Italy, and Rochester, N. Y.

The bodies of the steward and second officer of the steamer Cavalier have been washed ashore on the coast of Cornwall.

Influenza is spreading in Yorkshire, Dorset, Essex and Kent, England. The disease is of a severe type, and many deaths are reported.

Diphtheria, in a violent epidemic form, exists in and around Reading, Pa. Four children in one family, at Crosskill Mills, have died with it. The schools have been closed.

The firm of Lowenthal, Livingston & Co., grain and commission dealers of San Francisco, filed a petition of insolvency. Liabilities $308,000, assets $165,000. Losses on account of speculation in charters in wheat carrying vessels, are the chief causes of the insolvency proceedings.

In the storm at Cash's Depot, S. C., houses and trees were blown down, the track being 60 feet wide and sweeping everything before it.

A handsome monument to cost $6,000 is to be erected to the Confederate dead in front of the court house at Orangeburg, S. C.

INMAN WON'T RETIRE.

All The Directors Want Him to Remain.

NEW YORK CITY, [Special.]—The report has been circulated that Colonel Inman would be succeeded in the presidency of the Termiual by George S. Scott, the former president, is emphatically denied by all the directors and by Mr. Scott.

It is true President Inman desires to retire from active management, and he might do so later, but Mr. Thomas and the other directors will not hear to such a programme now.

They are very anxious to have him retain the presidency permanently. It all depends upon Mr. Inman's health, which as been anything but good recently.

Two Slick Ducks in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, GA., [Special.]—Messrs. J. I. Thorp and J. R. Rowland, both young men, who claim to hail from Spring Hill, Montgomery county, were arrested for carrying concealed weapons, and were also held as suspicious characters.

They went to the college and asked permission to eat their breakfast, which they had with them. While in the room the janitor says they changed their clothes and went out hurriedly, but returned shortly afterwards. Thorp and Rowland claim that they arrived on the Central train on their way to Philadelphia, where they intended buying a stock of drugs to open a store in Towns, Ga. They had tickets to Philadelphia, Thorp had $310, but Rowland had only a few dollars. Thorp says he is a graduate of the medical college of Augusta, of the class of '87. Among the men's papers were found green goods circulars, and on the back of one of them was written: "We will take three hundred dollars' worth of goods. We will be in New York Monday morning.

Why the Calhouns Were Ousted.

SANANNAH, GA., [Special.]—The Savannah Evening Press prints what it claims to be inside facts in the matter of the ousting of the Calhouns from the director story of the Terminal Company. The Press says that the principal reasons of difference was that John C. Calhoun presented a bill against the Terminal Company, for $35,000 for services as broker, and threatened if that sum was not paid that suit would be entered against the company for $50,000.

Another point of difference was the feeling on the part of the Terminal that Patrick Calhoun's political ambition was construed by the company as an embarassment to said company. The Press claims to have its authority for these statements from a high source, and its article creates much interest in Savannah.

Bids For The Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.]—In a short time the Democratic National Committee will meet in this city to select the place for holding the Democratic National Convention. A number of cities desire to get the convention and their representatives are already hard at work. Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and other Western cities have entered into a hot competition, which will not cease for a moment until the committee makes its decision.

$1,000,000 More Census Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.]—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking Congress to give immediate consideration to the estimate of $1,000,000 for continuing the work of the eleventh census. Secretary Noble says the appropriation is made necessary on account of the small clerical force now at work. Of the entire appropriation made, amounting to more than $6,000,000 there is only a surplus of $144,662 remaining.

What is the Matter in Atlanta?

ATLANTA, GA.—On January 20 the Brosius Sewing Machine plant will be sold. It represents an outlay of $200,000, and an indebtedness of $5,000 is the cause of sale. The company has not failed, but the stockholders did not want to stand an assessment to continue the factory in operation, and its sale was ordered at a meeting of the stockholders.